THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Samuel D. Patterson & Co. Publishers.

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Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance.

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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXVII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1847. WHOLE NO. 1349.

Original Poetry.

THE BRIDE OF DEATH.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY WILLIAM H. McCALLA.

The red wine glowed in the ruby cup,
The feasting crew lord and high,
While without the cold wind mournfully,
Like an infant's moan went by;
And the pale moon shone on the forest hoar,
On the lonely and humble cot;
And it also shone on the low young form,
Whose eye could behold it not.

Grief sat enthroned on her marble brow,
That was yet and cold as clay,
And her lips like twin cockade of June,
Were wasted by its parting breath;
Nor form in the bridal robes was clad,
Bright flowers glimpsed in her hair,
And she looked attired for a spirit's bride,
As she lay in the moonlight there.

In the Castle hall was the wassail high,
And lord rang the jest and song,
When the bird of the banquet gaily cries,
"Where mirrors my child or song?
Go one, ye her bridesmaids, why she stays:
We would gaze on her eyes so bright,
While we drink to her health in a brimming cup,
On this, her bridal night."

The luxurious father had sold his child
To a bridegroom old and gray,
He bartered her form to obtain the gold,
For his unsexed joys to pay;
Like the former of the bride beneath the blest,
She had bowed to her father's will;
Though the thought of wedding with dying age,
Did her heart with anguish fill.

The maidens returned—but the bloom had fled
From each smooth and rounded cheek;
And the low of Death was upon each brow,
And their voices came low and weak,
As they told the lord how his daughter lay,
On the coalmen embroidered cave,
While the warm tears flowed down from her crimson lips
O'er her bosom so pure and fair.

The rush of the grave fell o'er all there,
By a sound or a word unbroken,
And the father felt that the wrath of God,
Was heard in the words just spoken;
He uttered no groan, but his form grew cold,
Nor could speak to his daughter's ear,
And soon like his daughter lay silence,
Lay his heartless form in Death.

I WOULD THAT I WERE BEAUTIFUL.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY SOPHIA H. LESTER.

I would that I were beautiful!
Oh, I would love to see
The glance of admiration love
To rest in pride on me.
And deadly would I love to climb
The heartich homage mine,
That at the sound of my footfall
At peerless beauty's shrine.

I would that I might shed around
The charm of light and love,
And bow all hearts beneath the spell,
The magic spell she bears.
Were mine the form of matchless mien,
I'd bid them each go by,
For the bright jewel of beauty's lip,
The light of beauty's eye.

Oh! they are blest to whom the bore,
The precious gift is given,
The form of pure etherial grace
That's love of earth than heaven.
And I have thought that God has given
A richer meed to them—
A richer, richer inheritance
The value of the gem!

Hicksville Valley, N. Y.

Original Tales.

A LIFE-LESSON.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Mr. Philip Elliston, a man of moderate circumstances, lived in a neat little house which he rented, in a thriving country village. He was keeping a store which yielded him a very comfortable living. As Mr. Elliston's family increased, the dwelling which he occupied became too small for him, making a removal a matter of additional expense and outlay. Being a good tenant, and a man well thought of in the community, his landlord was very ready to build him a more commodious house for an increase of rent equal to ten per cent. on the outlay.

Mr. Gage, the carpenter, was employed to make the required alterations, and he forthwith went to work. It was not long before a suitable frame was erected and weatherboarded in; and the plasterers commenced their labors. On the morning that the plasterer was to go to work, Mr. Elliston, who was an early riser, walked out into the yard to look around and see how the building was progressing. The first thing that met his eye was a load of lime that had been dumped down near the gate, where the hod-men had arranged his mortar troughs. It was in fine large lumps, fresh from the kiln.

"Just the thing," said Mr. Elliston, stooping down and turning over several large pieces with his hand. "This will save me from buying lime."

Mr. Elliston then looked about him, and seeing that no one was near, stooped down again, and selecting two of the largest lumps, took them up and carried them away, remarking, in a low tone of voice, to himself, as he did so,—

"They will answer my purpose."

The lime was placed in an outbuilding, and an old piece of board thrown over it. In a day or two afterward it was slacked and used in whitewashing the fences.

Now, the taking of a couple of pieces of lime by Mr. Elliston, was a little matter, comparatively speaking, but from small causes, important results often come. And they came in this instance. It happened that Mr. Gage, the carpenter, saw him take the pieces of lime, an act that surprised him very much. He had also observed Mr. Elliston's own guilty of such a petty act of meanness, not to say dishonesty. Not willing to condemn a man in his own mind, and especially one who stood so high in high estimation by every one as was Mr. Elliston, without being very sure that the lime had been taken for his own private purposes, Mr. Carpenter, on coming to work that day, and after Mr. Elliston had gone to his store, watched about to see if he could find the truth. This search uncovered the concealed beneath an old board, where it had been placed.

"I wouldn't have believed it, if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes!" said Gage, quite confounded by what had occurred. "Some people might call that honest, but I don't," he continued. "Why, it's downright stealing! What right had he to take that lime without the plasterer's consent? It he had asked for it, he could not have denied him, and the quantity he has taken, is welcome. But, I don't like this. It doesn't look well. I almost wish I hadn't seen it. I shall never feel just right towards him again."

The carpenter was a strictly honest man, and far above an act of meanness. He regarded the rights of every one, in little as well as in great things, and could not tolerate in others any departure from rectitude. What he had seen troubled him. He tried to push the thought of it out of his mind, but could not succeed in doing so. It haunted him for days. When he met Mr. Elliston he felt like avoiding him, and could hardly bear to look in his face, while he conversed with him.

Gage had a brother who owned a large farm in the fertile valley of a river whose waters passed through the village in which Elliston kept store. The village was a depot for the receipt of nearly the entire product of this valley. It contained three stores. Elliston's was the largest, and he received, as factor, at least two thirds of the produce that came down the river. The selling of this was his chief business. For several years, he had sold for Mr. Gage, the farmer, the products of his land, consisting principally of wheat, Indian corn, and occasionally a few stores according to the ruling market prices.

Shortly after the occurrence of the little circumstance just mentioned, the farmer was in the village, and stayed, as usual, with his brother. While with him, the brother asked this question:

"How does Elliston manage your sales for you?"

"Very well."

"Are you always satisfied with the prices he gets?"

"Why no, not always. But then, I suppose it isn't his fault. The markets are not always as high as farmers could wish."

"No, I suppose not. But, does he return you the highest market value?"

"Not for every consignment. But quotations or prices and actual sales do not always correspond. Sometimes we send down a lot of grain and find for his seem

United States SATURDAY POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1847.

TERMS.

Single copies $3 per annum in advance—$2 if not paid in advance.

For $5 in advance one copy will be sent for two years.

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For THREE DOLLARS, we will send one copy of the Saturday Evening Post, and one copy of the "Pictorial Magazine" for one year—or, one copy of the Saturday Evening Post for one year, and one copy of "The Forrester," Knickerbocker Magazine, or Godey's Lady's Book.

For FIVE DOLLARS, one copy of the Saturday Evening Post, one copy of Graham's Magazine, or Godey's Lady's Book, and one copy of the Ladies' National Magazine, Ladies' Pictorial Magazine, or "The Forrester," for 1847—or we will send one copy of the Saturday Evening Post, and one copy of Graham's Magazine, or Godey's Lady's Book, for one year.

For TEN DOLLARS, we will send six copies of the Saturday Evening Post, one copy of "The Forrester," for 1847, and one copy of either the Ladies' National Magazine, Ladies' Pictorial Magazine, Graham's Magazine, or Godey's Lady's Book, for one year.

POST OFFICE DRAFTS.

Subscribers would oblige us by availing themselves of the above mode of remittance, when at all convenient. Being entirely safe, more than compensates for the additional trouble.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our subscribers in the West and South-West are respectfully informed, that they probably will be visited by our agents in the course of one or two months, and we trust they will be prepared to settle with them.

E. Y. Jennings is going through Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin; J. T. Dent, through Missouri; James R Smith and Thomas G. Smith, through Indiana; and C. W. James and Frederick J. Howes, through Ohio.

Of course the above notice is not intended to prevent those of our subscribers in the above States, who may find it convenient so to remit, by mail, from doing so. On the contrary, we would much prefer their remitting as the amounts due us *promptly*, as they would thereby save us the heavy postage we have to pay our agents for the *trouble and expense* of collecting.

NOTICE.

Asa Hawxhurst is no longer Agent of ours. He has no authority to act for this paper in any way.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. H. McC. We trust our friend will see short in the abstract we have made in a portion of his poem. There seemed something repulsive in the part in question, as it stood.

EDUMAN. We have received Enigmas, &c., from several quarters, the last of which we will publish.

FRANKLIN KNOWLES.—The piece has no merits or lost on the whole is not up to our standard.

IN SEARCH THE VERY THE DAISY BLOSSOM. The poem and the accompanying one, are we recall to mind that we have received from the author, and we therefore must respectfully decline them.

J. H. had better hand the facts he forwards to us, to some paper in his vicinity. We do not like to publish such charges without a personal investigation, which is not convenient for us to enter into.

WHERE WE ARE.

At the war with Mexico progresses, the glorious shield seems to deepen instead of paling—like a lighter. That haven of Peace which we have every reason to believe is the desire of nine-tenths of the American people, breaks not yet upon our view; but on the contrary, the cloud over the future seems to gather in still darker and warlier folds, and forbid all hope of a speedy cessation of hostilities. Even our victories, wonderful as they have been, have thrown no steady light to drive away the darkness. but have left up the horizon as with lurid lightning, flashes only for a moment, while a still intenser night has hidden from mortal view what the end of these things is to be. An article in the New Orleans Delta, states that it is the opinion of General Patterson, that the plan they propose in its stead, embraces the idea of actual conquest and absolute jurisdiction, and is deemed by them the only feasible mode of bringing the war to a close. The Picayune says —

It is thought by them that an army of forty thousand, rank and file, should be in the field; that captured cities should be put under the jurisdiction of American citizens; that the revenues of the State should be seized to defray the expenses of the war; that all the resources pertaining to the Government should be held as spoils of war; and that the military authority set up by the United States army should exercise all the powers of taxation and legislation belonging to the civil administration of the country.

A military government, administered upon civilized principles, it is considered would be preferable to the one now existing in Mexico. It would be more acceptable to the best portion, it is supposed, than the present arbitrary and vacillating one. It would be able to maintain itself without greater exactions than the country is accustomed to bear; and enough in the end leave the people in a better condition to govern themselves than they now are.

It is not our province as a neutral journalist to express any opinion either for or against the above plan. We shall not, however, depart from the strict line which we have marked out for ourselves, by calling the attention of our readers to the fact, that to embrace any such plan would be a departure from those principles which have regulated our course in relation to other matters from the beginning of the government. Whether a time has now arrived when it is proper for the country to overstep the ancient landmarks of its policy, and to tread in the footsteps of other nations, is a question upon which we have no desire to express any. But we do feel at liberty to call the attention of our readers to the simple fact, that a point has now been reached in our progress in the war, which, if it has not been yet obtained, a step will have to be taken backwards or forwards, the consequences of which for good or evil, will probably be felt during the existence of the United States as a nation.

THE SWEET RUSSIAN.

The amiable Nicholas, "the natural ally," as some delight to call him, of the United States, has been lately given a fresh display of those angelic qualities which seem to commend him so particularly to the best respects of certain American citizens. According to a recent Act, so published in a St. Petersburg Journal, all persons adopting the orthodoxial religion, are now to be punished by the following mild penalties, which, considering that they might, if the Emperor so willed it, be deemed to be drawn somewhat from the same source as the punishment and anecdotal on Nicholas. Such an apostate, who sees it to obey God rather than man, is to be placed at the disposal of the Governor-General of his province, his property confiscated, and if he does not re-enter the established church within a given period, he is to be confined for life. Any individual who shall advise another to abjure the tenets of the State religion, shall forfeit all his prerogatives and civil rights, and be banished forever to eastern Siberia. Persons preaching or publishing in any way doctrines calculated to shake the faith of the true believers, incur a similar penalty when guilty of the offence for the third time. Fathers and mothers professing the Greco-Roman religion, also shall cause their children to be baptized by the ministers of another Christian sect, are to be punished by all the pains of apostacy.

Certainly all this is very right, and we commend it most respectfully to the zealots of the Emperor Nicholas in this country—only assuring them that young Nick is, in our opinion, one of the truest representatives of old Nick at present flourishing on the earth.

THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The office of the Pennsylvanian paper, "The Anglo-Saxon," has been removed from Boston to the Sun Buildings, New York.

A REFORMED MAN.

We have the pleasure of laying the following advertisement before our readers, from which they will perceive that Mr. Thompson, has at last fairly engaged in a discussion upon gambling with Mr. Green, for "cat losses" from his old associates and friends. We are powerfully on the moralities of the course of life :—

In the Lectures which I have delivered in the Temple in course of this evening, (May 26th,) it is my intention to make public my opinions and to the letters to fight, if fight at all, under the banner of virtue and the Christian religion. I am the champion of the friendly admonitions which have lately been bestowed upon me, by some of the most noble and high minded men in this city. But it is not wholly for it is far more than the dictates of every feeling of my nature.

In calling issue from those yet in the ranks, I have no wish to say to them, "that is me they will never find a trailator;" on the contrary, it will give me pleasure to engage them, for as truth will contain me; further than this I donot not go. I shall be happy to be met upon the occasion, by as many of them as possible, that they may bear what I have to say.

J. G. FREEMAN.

At the lecture above alluded to, which was attended by a very attentive audience, respectable both as to numbers and character, Mr. Freeman entered into a detail of the close he has left, in their just position before the community—thinking that they were deceived by undue and exaggerated statements. He then exhibited a Faro Bank, and showed how easily the better could be duped by the more designing and skilful. He also exhibited the last stated his purposes out of the box, without scarcely the possibility of detection.

We understand that it is Mr. Freeman's intention to devote his time to lecturing upon the subject of Gambling, in different sections of the country, illustrating by facts drawn from his own large experience in the gambling saloons of this city, and showing how the dangers incurred by the young man who foolishly puts his feet within the charmed whirl, are not to be overcome by any moral power, however of the cards themselves, how vain it is, when a novice is in the question, to talk of "the error chances of the game." In this endeavor to improve upon the minds and hearts of our young men, the folly and wickedness of gambling, we trust that Mr. Freeman will receive the support and encouragement of his fellow citizens, in every portion of the country where he may find it convenient to visit.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that Mr. Freeman being present at a Temperance meeting, where an address was delivered by the Rev. John Chambers, went forward to the platform and signed the Pledge. In doing so, he made some very affecting remarks. Mr. Freeman may now be considered fully embarked in the Reform movement. It is probable that he and Mr. Green will labor together hereafter in the Anti-Gambling cause. Success attend their efforts.

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The beautiful poem, "The Night Cometh," which we published in last week's paper, should have been credited to "The Literary World." We found it in the "World," but as it was not stated to be original, we concluded that it was a selected poem, and therefore credited it to the "World." We do not know that credit for it properly belonged to the "World," we should certainly have given it, for we have ever been very scrupulous to render unto every one his own, and to give credit for the *words and expressions* of collecting.

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PREMATURE BURIALS.

So many warnings have been given upon the subject of premature burials, that we did suppose the public mind was fully aroused to the danger of being buried in a condition upon gambling with Mr. Green, for "cat losses" from his old associates and friends. We are powerfully on the moralities of the course of life :—

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REGULARS AND QUACKS.

The regular faculty, in Connecticut, are trying to enforce the Legislature to pass a law to regulate the quackery upon the proprietors of patent medicines, to state upon their labels the ingredients of which such medicines are composed, and if a dead set, to be even with the "regulars," the patent medicines men have petitioned that all Physicians' prescriptions shall be written in plain English.

We hope our Connecticut friends will agree to both propositions. It is right people should know what they are swallowing, whether prescribed by a regular physician, or by a quack. The writing of prescriptions in Latin is not only absurd, but a piece of humbuggery of the worst kind, to say the least.

For our part we would not employ a physician who sought to keep us in ignorance either of what he was administering to us, or of the reasons why he administered it. We have no confidence in a man who expected it to produce. By always insisting upon knowing the latter, especially, a physician who tells his friends can tell something as to the ability of the physician. It may be, and it is the interest of ignorant and incapable physicians to throw the question in a mantle of obscure intimations, and to stand upon their dignity, but the intelligent and really skilful physician must be his privilege, to practice these tricks which are practised only by ignorant humbugs or infuted mentles. A really able man, whether engaged either in the practice of medicine or law, may be distinguished by his simplicity, openness and directness—and so true is this, that the vulgar often mistake these traits of a truly able man, upon first meeting with them, because they have not that prosperity and pretension, with which ignorance endeavors to cover and conceal its weakness.

SHAMEFUL HOAX.

Sometime ago we saw a paragraph somewhat like the following, in the Hickman (Ky) Standard. We do not remember whether we copied it into the Post or not, but we remember some debating as to our shame, that we did not "take," at all, at all

STRANGE TURN LAST.—A young lady, whose name we have forgotten, was deserted with her at our dwelling two days ago, and has since remained with her family. Last night not coming to the conclusion, and feeling that we were almost incessantly."

Words are lost a poor acknowledgment of our gratitude, but they are all we can give. Please, sir, convey the assurance to your fellow citizens, that the notice of the Death of Mr. Polk, and the sad news of the capture of Vera Cruz, by the American army, filled us with sorrow and regret. There were fifty-six discharged yesterday at the Mint, and the whole building was filled with lamentations. The Mint will not be closed on the occasion, as will also the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Scott; and the whole military force will be present to remain in garrison with the 1st Pennsylvania regiment, as a guard, after having been placed, commanding the whole town.

The General Hospital is filled with the wounded and sick, from the army of General Scott. The South Carolina regiment has the largest number—upwards of 200. Some portion of the Artillery is at the National Bridge, the former to remain there, and the two latter to return with a train of two hundred wagons, to Camp Washington, beyond Vera Cruz. Two companies of Dragoons, besides a large detachment of Marines, have also been sent to assist the train which brings, I am told, $1,000,000 in specie. The remainder is to be left in the city, and will be under the charge of the Artillery as the guard.

The sick generally are kept upon the lowest diet possible, and the wounded rapidly gain from the effects of their journey from Plan del Rio. I fear that many of the latter will not recover.

The following is a summary of the most interesting intelligence —

The report that a deputation had invited Gen. Scott to the National capital, was incorrect. There is nothing to indicate any prospect of peace, or a disposition on the part of Mexico to do so, as there any thing to betoken a vigorous defence of the metropolis. The troops will push on to the capital as rapidly as possible.

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INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

From a more attentive perusal than we gave at first to the letter of Gen. Lane, commander of the Third Indiana Regiment, to the New Orleans Delta, we perceive that injustice has been done to that regiment by giving the credit of the victory at Monterey to Mexican Lancers, upon their last and most desperate charge, to Col. Davis and the Mississippi volunteers. On the ground of the action was known by the Indianans. He says —

It was now that the lancers made the charge which is given to the Mississippians. This charge was made in close column, and passed through the rear of the 1st Indiana and Mississippian lines, and on our left. They were permitted to approach within about fifty yards of the rear of the 1st Indiana, when the command to fire; they were repulsed, and fled in disorder and confusion, and left their leader, and a large number of their men dead on the ground.

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SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

We notice an advertisement that the "Mount Vernon Cotton Manufacturing Company" are about to erect their buildings in Alexandria without delay, with accommodations for 15 looms and 3,000 spindles. The Alexandria Gazette says that the Factory will consume about 1,500 pounds of cotton per day, and will employ about 150 persons.

The prophecy that the South will ultimately become the great Cotton manufacturing as well as Cotton producing region, which was first heard of by Henry Clay, we believe, many years ago, looks more probable every year.

In connection with the above we may mention that the workmen at the Trudegar Iron Works, in Richmond, Va., have struck against the employment of slaves at puddling in that establishment, and also for an increase of wages. The owner of the works sends them word that if they are dissatisfied, that he will discharge them, and he has no doubt that the division had been made at Vera Cruz. The money was left at that place, as was the bonelessness for the wagons.

While we hope that the volunteers are mistaken in supposing that any invidious distinction is made between them and the regular troops, the existence of such a belief is substantiated in some degree by the following extract from a letter of Gen. Scott, to the promotion of Gen. Pillow at the moment when Gen. Patterson was rendered a "supernumerary," by the appointment at the time of several to large a portion of his command, is represented also to have caused considerable discontent among the Pennsylvanians.

IRISH ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The citizens of Cork have presented by Captain Forbes, of the Jamestown, a Flag to the authorities of Cork, in acknowledgment of the kindness, manifest while still, its dimensions eight by six feet, in the centre is a harp, surrounded by shamrocks of green, and the motto in gold letters, "Cork," and emblematical of the assistance rendered from America to Ireland. The eagle is represented as supporting the harp, and the whole is crowned with the harp of Erin, and the wreath of shamrock. A letter from the Mayor of Cork to Capt. Forbes accompanied the present, from which we extract the following —

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, speaking of the condition of the English people, in relation to respect to such a mode of education as prevails in a large portion of the United States, says —

The mass of the people are ignorant, and the determination on the part of the Church, that there shall be no secular education which is not subordinate to the religious instruction thereof, and in violation of the agreement under which they became members, and the faith of the integrity of which others became members, and which, if violated, would cause them and their children to be disturbed and destroyed at the will or caprice of their co-sectarians. The latter, I repeatant of becoming members, or associated with the management of their own affairs, draw themselves, or seek to obtain better management in any manner which the rules of the Association will allow, and thus the Church is kept in perpetuity." This decision appears to us in accordance with justice and sound reason.

FLOWERS OF FANCY.

Our neighbor of the Sun has been misconceiving the report of an extensive injury to Gen. Taylor's plantation by an overflow of the Mississippi, breaks in the following disgusting manner —

The old Father of Rivers just looked over the embankment, and finding himself over the powers of the levee, he quietly walked home refreshing drops upon the parched soil, and then, gracefully receiving, deposited on his majestic journey to the sea.

Our brethren of the daily press will have to waken up, if they would not be distanced in the race regularly in this style. "Kitty Jenny," especially, must beware, or she will lose a feather from her cap.

MEXICAN PEONAGE.

In Mexico, slavery nominally does not exist—but the condition of the peonage is worse than that of slavery. The basis of this system is debt. For inability to pay the most inconsiderable sum, a man is made the slave of his creditor. He is sold, and the fruits of his labor, allowing the poon to take but a bare subsistence, and if we are correctly informed, he is not even allowed the right to marry, and other charges to an extent that makes the bondage one for life, and estate it often descended.

A PARADOX.

A lady poetess writes about her lover, says in the most charming manner imaginable—

"He drew
In one long kiss, my whole soul through
My lips, as sunlight drinketh dew."

Now we would most respectfully submit that if her lover drew in one long kiss, her whole soul, her lips, then she must have been a soulless creature.

NEW ERA IN NAVIGATION.

On the 27th ult. the first clearance ever made from the inland waters of our great lakes for a foreign port, was made at Chicago. The three masted schooner New Brunswick, anchored on that spacious Chicago Harbor, loaded with 18,000 bushels of wheat, with which she had cleared for Liverpool. She goes by the way of the Welland Canal, and the St. Lawrence. Good winds attend her!

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LETTER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.

The N. O. Commercial Bulletin has received from "a distinguished citizen" of Louisiana, the following extract of a letter written to him by Gen. Taylor, dated Camargo, May 1st. The opinion of the citizen is, we take it, that although he thinks "Sports has many a worthy man on his own law," he would not be willing to declare that Gen. Taylor is by any reportable portion of his fellow citizens. The term "our friends" has considerable significance, taken in connection with the fact that the Bulletin is a Whig paper.

"In regard to the Presidency, I will not say that I would not serve, if the people of the country were to require me to do so, however much it would be against my wishes, but I will say to you that I have no aspirations for the situation. My greatest, perhaps, only wish, is to be able to live in retirement on my farm in a quiet and honorable close. It has ever been, and still is, my anxious wish, that none one of the most prominent, talented and dangerous statesmen of the country should be chosen. I think high talents and great services, are calculated that, if our friends will do their duty, such a citizen may be elected.

"I must, however, be allowed to say, that I have not the vanity to suppose myself competent to fill any high and responsible a station, and whilst we have far more eminent and deserving names before us as country, I should prefer to stand aside, if one of them could be raised to the first office in the gift of the people.

"I go for the country, the whole country—and it is my earnest and sincere wish that the best man be placed at the head of the nation, who, by a strict observance of the constitution and the laws, will in can make us most prosperous at home, as well as most respected abroad."

MEXICAN ASHERY.

The Mexican army, regarded in the North American, gives the following description of an establishment at Jalapa —

The public factory, (to make a word for Dr. Webster's next edition,) is perhaps the most curious establishment that I have visited in the whole around Jalapa. It is a long building about twenty feet wide, strewed with stone troughs whose floor is twelve feet all sorts of grades. When I called on it, there were at least fifty women at work washing clothes in the troughs. They were not dressed in their Sunday clothes, but were all there were young and of course some pretty. The men who have been Mexico and Indian girls in the party who, dressed with propriety and neatness, would be reckoned beauties in any country. Anybody could go to for as the charge is only a trifle for each article washed. The party kept an with their washing, but the fun of the thing was the manner in which they sing at each other, and one Hebe, with eyes that looked liquid destruction at every glance, and a head did yet appear to be at all offended at the admiration of an American. Many of the middle aged had children around them, and the way the up-and-down movements of their industrious mammas made the little fellows bounce about, was a fine youngsters of taste could reasonably ask for. But the thing which struck me as most singular was the cleanliness and extreme neatness of all. Though washerwomen by trade, the garments of every one they were dressed as neatly and in clothing as white and free from dirt as any would have been at their homes. With a reseeks determination to learn Spanish, and I left the general laundry with a determined to visit other of the wonders of Jalapa.

SINGULAR STATEMENT.

We find the following statement in one of our exchanges, showing that many of the most important battles in the campaign in Mexico, have taken place on Sundays —

"The battle of Palo Alto was fought on Sunday, the 8th day of May.

"The American army arrived and took position on the heights of Monterey on Sunday, the 21st of September—the battle commenced the next morning.

"The battle of Del Norte, New Mexico, was fought on Sunday, the 25th day of January.

"The battle of Buena Vista was fought on Sunday, the 23d day of February.

"The surrender of the City and Castle of Vera Cruz was made to Gen. Scott on Sunday, the 27th day of March.

—The battle of Sacramento, Chihuahua, was fought on Sunday, the 28th day of March.

—The battle of Cerro Gordo commenced on Sunday, the 17th day of April."

THE VOICE OF THE ARMY.

We see it stated that Col. Pierre M. Butler, commanding the regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, in Mexico, writes to the Governor of that State as follows —

The contest is unequal, and the service an irksome one. The regulars, the Army, the Navy and Volunteers, is lee terminating this contest, and peace would be to them most welcome news.

The Milledgeville Recorder says that these views of Col. Butler's, as to the feeling of the army, are expected with those expressed by the heroic Colonel Hardin, in a letter received at Washington just previous to his death.

A ROGUE SCREW.

They have a most singular invention in the Western Penitentiary, at Pittsburg, by which to punish refractory convicts. It is a screw, more or less than a big corkscrew, so fashioned as to be harmless if not prevented. If a convict becomes factious and it is dangerous to let him run at large screw, fixed in the end of a pole, is pushed at him until it catches his clothes, when he can be drawn in and dissuaded without danger to himself or others.

We have often heard of "putting the screws on a subject," but never knew before exactly what it meant.

FAMINE IN MADEIRA.

Famine prevails on the Island of Madeira. Flour is twenty-seven dollars a barrel. A letter to the New Bedford Mercury says —

We have had no potatoes for two years, on account of the blight. Corn, which is brought to us from Indian corn, as we must all perish. A little wheat will be thanks to the Lord, but we shall not have a portion of that which the highly favored Americans throw to their animals, to keep us from the grave."

We would advise those who are making up contributions for the Irish, to forward, to direct a portion of their bounty " For Madeira."

AN ENGLISH TOADY.

We have "toadies" in America, but they are but gentle imitators of the English examples in the old world. For instance, the Rev. Hugh McNeile, described a sermon in England, on the occasion of Prince Albert's visit to that city, and closed with this title " *Every eye shall see him—as Prince Albert's visit to the city of Liverpool, illustrative of the second coming of Christ.*" We never believed in the theory that man was originally a monkey, but surely a fact like this is calculated to strengthen such a supposition.

QUINEA.

An officer who sailed up a river on the coast of Guinea, discovered the following attractive picture of that part of the world —

We were thirty miles distant from the sea, in a country altogether unexplored by white men. The water—accessed with that's impenetrable woods, and apparently the only way in which to escape the miasma, and think, that our torches and candles burned dim, and seemed to be surrounded by a halo, and even the human voice lost its natural tone."

Is it not to be wondered at that people grow black in the face, in such a country as that?

THE POTATO.

The Royal Gazette, published at Bermuda, of May 4th says —

"It is a most gratifying circumstance to be able to observe that we have not up to the present period heard of one instance where the rot has attacked the potatoes. Many persons have in the potatoes now gathering, though excellent, are not in appearance or as large as they usually are, attributed to the want of reasonable weather soon after they planted.

If the Southern crops escape the rot, it is a good omen for the later Northern ones.

AMERICAN DEBTITUTION.

A several of the Mexican Marquises and other headsmen are said to be so scarce and high that the poor find it very difficult to procure food. The emigrant distance of Mexico, the Duke of Istria, del, Prince George's, and St. Mary's Counties, together with the Eastern Shore, is said to be very great. Cannot something be done to relieve the sufferings of our own land, in adjoining sections of the country. The benevolence which overwhelms the poor at home in ministers to those abroad, is of a very questionable character.

ONLY JUST.

It is reported that Gen. Dromgoole of Virginia, has left his entire estate, with the exception of a few friendly legacies, to the children of Dugger, who, ten years ago, left by his hand in a duel. This is noble, and yet no more than simple justice. It is an evidence also, how deeply and emotionally the death of his opponent has rankled in his mind.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.

Col. Jefferson Davis, late distinguished himself at Buena Vista, has been appointed by Gov. Brown, U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Speight. Col. Davis is still in Mexico, at the head of the Mississippi volunteers.

THE PRICE OF BLOOD.

General Scott has given notice that for every mounter committed by the Mexicans, $100 shall be levied upon the nearest Alcalde. This is a good move.

THE POST OFFICE LAW.

The new Post Office Law under which the postage on transient newspapers, according to the decision of the Post-Master General, is three cents, is, by the New York papers, to read as follows —

"All newspapers conveyed in the mail shall be subject to postage, except those sent by way of actual business of the publishers of newspapers, and except those franked by persons enjoying the franking privilege, and all hand-bills or circulars, for office of publication; and all hand-bills or circulars printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet, shall be subject to three cents postage each, to be paid when deposited in any Post Office to be conveyed in the mail."

How the Post-Master General could decide that transient newspapers should pay postage at all under the above section, can only be explained by supposing that two similar decisions have been made in puncturing the law—for if the semicolon in both cases, was put after the words "franking privilege," instead of after the word "publications," as it is, it would make a considerable difference in the meaning. Take it either way, however, the law is manifestly framed.

THE GREAT MATHEMATICIAN.

The Public Ledger says —

The "Great Mathematician," Peter M. Dubbeling, is in Washington, at last accounts, and in his own Government, or notice, no responsibility—all was exactly. Any way he could get a dollar, he was not particular about the authority. A new Penitentiary is to be erected on the 10th of the present month—the 10th Chief Magistrate in the country has had within the last eighteen months.

The penalties are heavy on any one of $100,000 could promptly be brought, and that the United States would not terminate their difference—with the approach of the American army upon the city, in any manner uncertain, precarious, or less dimensional than the Mexican Government. I shall remain in this country if I had any doubt of their acquisition.

The order to

United States SATURDAY POST.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Baltimore county, Maryland, Ohio, is our Agent for Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana.

Mr. HENRY L. JAMES, of Baltimore county, Maryland, is our Agent for the Southern and South-Western States, and for *Lt. E. F. Wright, U. S. Revenue Service, Wheeling, Va.; S. Hood, Jr. Wall, Theodore F. Slade, T. B. Waterman, Newton, N. H.; Henry, John Clement, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Capt. Dugan and Judge Wilkinson*, the two last named in Mississippi, for the SATURDAY POST.

THOMAS MATTHEWS is our Travelling Agent for New York.

WILLIAM A. PIERCE collects for us in Penn.

JAMES PIERCE is our Travelling Agent in New Jersey.

CHAS. S. ROWLEY will receive subscribers and subscriptions for this paper in the State of New York.

New Publications.

HISTORY OF THE INDIAN TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA. *By Thomas L. McKenney, late Superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, and James Hall, Esq., of Cincinnati.* The original folio edition of this work, published a few years ago, was universally considered one of the most splendid and valuable works ever published in America. The portraits, which were taken from life, were most accurate and reliable, and the style of their execution admirable. The great price, however, of that edition, and the desire to give the illiterate monument of a rare, sunny tribes of which were destined to be extinguished, induced the publisher to commence the publication of the present octavo edition, which will be issued in the shape of monthly numbers, each containing four portraits, at one dollar and twenty-five cents a number. The portraits will be the same as in the original work, reduced in size, and, we are sure, but fully equal in every other respect. In the first number, which is before us, we have portraits of Black Jacket; An Osage Woman and Child; Shon-I-Ta-Ish, a Pawnee Chief; and the Spotted Tail, a Brulé Warrior of the Cherokee Alphabet—all executed in most admirable style. We trust the public will give encouragement to the truly national work, by a liberal and extensive subscription. The publisher is *J. T. Brown, Philadelphia.*

THE MADDALEN ASYLUM. This is a concise account of the Magdalen Asylum in this city. We notice that the whole number of Magdalens who have been received into the benefits of the Society, during the forty-three years past of its existence, is upwards of two thousand four. Of these, a large proportion have been discharged for insubordination, or at their own request, or because of syphilitic disease, but one hundred and seventy-five others have been so benefited as to be again restored to reputable society and the bosom of their friends, after having satisfactory evidences of true repentance and of a real piety. In view of such results, the Managers of that institution, however degraded its condition, should be encouraged to persevere in well doing.

THE TRUTHFUL WIDOWER. *By T. S. Arthur, author of "Sweethearts and Wives," "Six Nights' work of Washingtonians &c. Philadelphia: Carey & Hart.* What can Mr. Arthur have to say about "truthful widowers?" will one after another of our fair readers say, after reading the above heading. Well, the ladies are sorry that we cannot gratify you by disclosing what Mr. Arthur says; and moreover we would not be to presume his book—which is said at the low price of fifty cents, by all the principal booksellers through the country.

MARRIAGE. *By Miss S. Farrar, author of "The Inheritance," "Destiny," "Home," "Ned Howard," "Harper & Brothers.* We have not read this novel, but if it be as pleasant as marriage itself, it must be a very charming volume. Of course, all our lady readers will procure it—for, good or bad, they are bound to know all that can be said upon the subject. *Price 25 cents.*

THE LOUVRE'S DAUGHTER. *By Joseph Alden, D. D. New-York: Harper & Brothers.* The same as a volume of "Harpers' Female Library." The character of this popular work has been such as to entitle it to be a standard to strengthen the moral principles of those who read it.

THE LITERARY REGISTER AND RECORD OF BOOKS AND SCHOOLS. We have received the second number of this periodical with the above title. It is published quarterly, and edited by Rev. W. H. Gilder, A. M., principal of the New Female Seminary, Bordentown, N. J. Price one dollar per year.

CAMPBELL'S COLOMBIA OR ENGLISH LITERATURE. We have received from Zieber & Co., Philadelphia, No. 10 of the excellent work. It contains notices of Chatterton, Falconer, Beattie, Fergusson, Garrick, Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, &c. &c.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. No. 109 of the Age contains articles upon Chemistry; the Irish in 1747 and 1847; The Wife, a Sketch; Table Talk, &c. &c. Price six cents per Zieber & Co.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. *New York: Harper & Brothers.* No. 52 of this work is before us. We think very highly of it. *Lindsay & Blakiston*, of this city, have it for sale.

BLACKWOOD'S LADIES' MAGAZINE. Mr. Godey has used another number of his re-print of this periodical. It contains "The Lady and her Pet," "The Rosary of Ai-Ayton," &c.

Local Intelligence.

SALE OF CATTLE, &C.

We are indebted to Mr. Leiper for the following account of a sale at the Agricultural Exhibition ground, near this city, of a lot of fine cattle from the herd of James Coleman, of Fairfax county, Va.:

COWS—"Janette," nearly nine years old, formerly the property of C. H. Hall, Esq. of New York, and of his celebrated Regent stock; and for $50. "Dairy Maid," twelve years old, exhibiting the very acme of the "unequalled short horned Durham," being the premium cow of several exhibitions —$100. "Rosamond," five years old—$75. "Rose Cup," four years old—$90. "Young Flower," three years old—$75. "Flora," two years old—$40. "Judy the Second," four years old—$47 50. "Victoria," five years old—$50. "Victoria the Second," by Mary Grey," three years old—$42 50. Sold at the same time on the ground to Mr. Leiper, a cow called "Creamer," five years old—$37 50. "Butcher," two years old—$60. "Isabella," two years old—$50. "Miss Fish," two years old—$40. "Beauty," nineteen months old—$40. "Nonsense," eighteen months old, $35. "Lucy," eighteen months old—$17. "Laura," twenty-two months old—$44. "Curly," fired by Mr. Leiper—$50. "Tulip," twenty months old—$44.

Bull—"Young Patrick," two years old—$50. "Jack"—"Paragon," seventeen months old—$38—"Gardener"—four months old—$20.

Swine—Prices ranged from $3 to $6 25.

The company was very meagre, and the prices that these fine cattle commanded was evidence that the spirit for cultivating improved breeds of cattle has declined.

BOND OF TEMPERANCE.

The anniversary jubilee of the Sons of Temperance, will take place in Philadelphia on the 15th of June. Preparations have been made to meet the occasion with the greatness of the occasion. The M. W. Marshal, Col. T. B. Florence, will have the control of the line—which will be composed of twenty thousand strong. The oration, by R. T. Conrad, will be delivered in Washington Square, where the celebration will take place.

GOVERNMENT PROPELLERS.

On last Saturday week, the new Government Propellers built at this port, under the superintendence of Capt. R. F. Loper, Government transport agent, started on an experimental trip to sea, and river for the purpose of testing their capabilities. We were unable from our engagements to constitute one of the party, but the Captain has promised to us as having been quite a satisfactory one.

GERMAN LUTHERAN SYNOD.

The German Lutheran Synod of this State, commenced its Centennial Session in the church in Zion Church, in this city. The Church presented, it is said, an elegant appearance, and the music was very fine. Rev. J. Heyer is President of the assemblage, which is described as eloquent and impressive.

PROFESSOR HARE.

Dr Robert Hare has resigned the situation of Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, with which institution he has been connected for the uninterrupted period of twenty-nine years.

A SALUTE.—Peter Conrad, Clerk of the High Street Market, made a salute on last Saturday of a slaughtered lamb and one hind quarter of mutton, which had been filled to with other fat than belongs to those. The meat was taken before the Mayor, condemned, and forfeited.

FRESH MACKEREL.—This delicious fish is said to be very plenty at the present time near Cape May and Hereford, and many reach the city, affording a delightful treat to the epicure.

BEARS OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city were 156—16 adults and 74 children.

A FATAL RESULT.—A young girl died recently from the effects of swallowing a knife-blade, two days before.

Religious News.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We learn from the proceedings of this body, in session at Richmond, that the condition of the funds of the assembly is as follows :—

The fund for any ending May 1st, the receipts were $10,380 80; making, with the balance of $5,887 49 of the previous year, $14,268 29. The disbursements during the same year, have amounted to $13,113 58—leaving a balance of $1,154 71.

The estimated value of the stock of the assembly, last year, was $79,032 86; estimated value now, $77,847 76; showing an improvement of $654 90. The income of the General Assembly upon the investment of funds, has increased during the year $1,422 11.

A short discussion took place, which elicited some feeling, on the question of ordering the reading of letters from the Irish and Scotch Presbyterian Churches for a twelve-month, as a conclusive demonstration of the worthlessness of republican institutions.

THE CHURCH CITY RESERVOIR.—The Reservoir for the supply of water to the city, is to be constructed on Beacon Hill, on a larger scale than was at first designed. The cost of the work will exceed the largest plan, is estimated at about $300,000, of which amount more than $150,000 will be the cost of the land, and its capacity will exceed 3,000,000 gallons.

DISSEMINATED.—Two negroes being about to be sold in 100 lots per Gordon and Lagrenie to-day, 1000 Lagrenys and 100 hogs % Domingo, on terms not reported. Over 5000 bags have arrived this week, most of which has been put in store.

COPPER—No sales have occurred this week. Prices of Chemung, Hampden, Pittsburg, &c., are as at 181 cts.

COPPER—The market has generally been inactive this week, and in order to effect sales, holders in some instances have submitted to a reduction. Prices have increased supplies this week have tended to confirm Wendt's sales 600 bales, including Upland, Mobile, New Orleans, and a few Florida, at prices within our quotations.

	New Orleans.	Upland.
Middling,	10¾@11	10¼@10¾
" Fair,	10¾@11¼	10¾@11
Good Fair,	11¼@11¾	11¼@11¾

DOMESTIC GOODS.—The market continues filled with small sales at former rates.

FEATHERS.—The market continues in some demand, with sales to a fair extent, at $1,31@1,50 for No. 1; $7,75@7,87½ for No. 2; and $7,25@7,75 for No. 3, per lbl.

FRUIT.—Raisins have continued in active demand, with sales of 3000 boxes on terms not reported. Dried Fruit has been in request, with considerable sales of Peaches at $1,56@1,62½ for prime bolters, and Apples at 62½@1 per bushel.

GINSENG.—Several sales of good Ginseng have been made at 35c.

HIDES.—Sales of good quality at 8½ per lbs. The market is very light, and some holders ask higher.

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IRON.—Business in flat conditions, and the stocks being light prices are well supported. Sales of 500 tons Pennsylvania Rolled, 6 months, at $60 per ton; and 200 do. do. at $57,50 for Anthracite, mostly for future delivery. A sale of 1000 tons Scotch at $45 per ton.

LEAD.—We note sales of 7000 pigs Western, to arrive, at 4½ c. mos.

LIME.—Sales of available sales of Eastern at $2,25@2,37½ per M.

MOLASSES.—The receipts continue on the increase, with large sales of White Fine Boards at $13,50@14. Sales of 2000 boxes Cuba Muscovado Sugar Boards at 8¼@8,50 per M. The shipments from the Lehigh Mines this season have been— Feet.

To this date,	5,000,000
Previously,	5,143,918
Total,	5,993,858

MOLASSES.—The market has been quiet during the past week, and no operations of magnitude have transpired.

NAVAL STORES.—The supplies of Rosin have been large, but a part was previously disposed of, and the balance has been steady, there has been a fair sale of Tar and Pitch are steady in price, with small sales. Sales of 1000 bushels Coal at 37½ cts.

OILS.—Linseed has ranged from 68@70 cents with fair sales, closing at 68c. In Sperm and White the transactions have been moderate at steady prices.

PLANTER.—Has become scarce, and prices have advanced to 7½@8 cts. per lb.

RICE.—Has again been in some demand, with sales of 200 casks at 4½c. Good quality will readily command the latter price.

SALT.—We note sales of further sales of 1500 sacks Liverpool fine, and 8000 bushels Turks Island, at 37½ cents per bushel.

SEEDS.—Clover seed on sales of moment. Flax seed sells at $1,62½@1,75 per bushel, with small sales.

SUGAR.—The market has exhibited but little animation during the past week, and we note the sales of 150 hhds Porto Rico and 200 do New Orleans at 6¾ @7c; 1000 bbls and bags Brazil at 7¼ cents on the usual terms. Refined has been in fair demand, and the general market has been withdrawn from the market. Sales of 1000 loaves Crushed at 9½c, on time and three months.

TALLOW.—Prices are steady, with small sales.

TEA.—The market has become quiet, and the sales have been limited at steady prices.

WHISKEY.—The receipts continue in good demand, and fully 150 bbls have again changed hands, in parcels of sixteen, at prices ranging from 17½ to 18c delivery to-day.

WOOL.—The sales are still very light, and only in small quantities has been done at about former prices.—*Bost. Reporter.*

SALES OF STOCKS.

1250 shares	Penn. Canal,	19¼@19⅝
50 do.	Mauch Chunk,	19¼@19⅝
50 do.	Mechanics Bank,	74
112 do.	Mechanics Bank,	74
50 do.	Commercial Bank,	74
50 do.	Camden Bank,	70
50 do.	Penn. Mutual Insurance Co.	39
50 do.	Girard Bank,	97
9 do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	75
50 do.	Bank of Penn.	98
$4000	Reading 6's, Mort.	103
$2000	Reading 6's,	103
$500	School Nav. 6's, 1868,	70¼
$1000	Penn. 5's,	98
$15,000	Penn. 5's,	98
$5000	Penn. 5's,	98
$2000	Penn. 5's,	98

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia.—The offerings of Beef Cattle this week are large, viz: 1400 at Avenue Road, 400 at the Union Drove, 1400 at the Ridge Road, 400 at Gray's Ferry Road, and 400 at Shad Fair, making in all 4200 head. The market was dull, and prices ranged from $5 to $6 per 100 lbs. Sales of 1000 head to the Messrs. Chain, at $5 to $6 per 100 lbs. Sales of 400 head to Mr. Spangler, and from $5 to 5 75 per 100 lbs. Sales of 400 head to Mr. Gilbert, at $5 to $6

Selected Poetry.

THE VERDICT OF THE FOOL.

BY EDWARD TOU-

[Our readers will please peruse the rare poem entitled below with a great zeal, we when frequent in the present day.]

She a maid upon a stone,
Singing alone in sadness:
Cannot a man answer a man,—
He is old and loses zeal.

"Riches are a glorious thing,
As is aught beneath the blues
That the maid upon the stone,
Singeth alone in sadness:

"Not for hoarding—daily care
Darkly whisper hoarded riches are—
Not for wasting!—shall the deed
Remember what the wretched need.

"But for giving!—God above
Gives to all men in his love.
Heard ye ejaculate,—desperate sin
Try and hoard forth drunken is."

Comes the man across the moon—
He was old and lame and poor;
And the maid, upon the stone,
Spoke him thus in under-tone:

"Here is gold,—a hundred-fold
Wherewith the Rich can heal,
But, slanted, he hugs his hoard,
Asking not another's zeal.

"Here's both daughters—daughters three,
And one's name is Charity;
She is fair, but more I prize
Her sister of the bandaged eyes.

"Many trouble with glorious feet;"
Thus he said, but more I greet
She is fair, but most I prize
Her sister of the bandaged eyes.

"Industry will up and strive;
Idleness will never thrive:
Staggard hour will lose in shame,
Begging alms in Help's name.

"Journeys, for the giving and old;—
Give them all—but only such men's gold;
Age has won its right to rest,
Honest work is the master's quest."

"I service, and no man is poor,
Though a number crouch anew,"
Thus the old man made reply,
Taking weight of Charity.

Hospital's Journal.

Interesting Essay.

THE PHYSICAL CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF CHRIST.

FROM THE SPECTATOR.

The religious importance of the crucifixion and the phenomena which accompanied it have naturally directed the attention of theologians of all ages, and, among other circumstances, the rapid death of Christ has given rise to much discussion. In ordinary cases the infliction of life by the cross was a slow process. No great blood-vessels were injured in calling the extremities to the bosom; the body was supported in a sort of sitting position by a projection; and the victim, after lingering from two or three to seven days, finally sank through exhaustion, not from the severity of the pain.

Familiar with these facts, the early fathers directed their attention to the comparatively quick process of the death of Christ, as much as to the other and more striking natural phenomena that attended it. Later theologians, following in their path, have received their views of the fact, and adopted the theories by which it is explained; which theories are all resolvable into a miraculous interference. In order to fulfil the prophecies, it was necessary that the Messiah's bones should not be broken, as the bones of the malefactors who suffered with Him were broken when the Jews wished the bodies removed on account of the approaching feast. Some divines have therefore held, that Christ's death took place by the direct interference of God; others, that he dismissed himself—gave up the ghost. Since anatomy and physiology have been much studied, and science has been applied to the illustration of Scripture, some authors have endeavored to explain the death of Christ upon natural grounds, but have been ascribed to the previous exhaustion of the agony in the garden, the harassing scenes with the Jews and Soldiers, and the act of delicate mercy previous to the crucifixion. Others have held that Christ was not actually dead, but only in a swoon; and that his death was caused by the spear of the Roman soldier, who, while discharging an act of piety in ascertaining the death, was unconsciously fulfilling the prophecy declared that the Messiah should be pierced. Some of those who adopt this last view admit that the blood mixed with water that flowed from the wound was miraculous. The advocates of death from exhaustion consider the water was serum collected in the pericardium, which was pierced as well as the heart.

"Such an effusion," says the elder Gruner, "could scarcely have taken place except from the fat underneath, besides this, the pericardium is usually full of water when a person dies after extreme anxiety, as likewise the heart, connected with the arch of the aorta. The lung, slightly wounded, might have yielded a little blood, but certainly not much. That conjecture is therefore not very probable, and the most in accordance with forensic medicine, which derives the blood from the (last) ventricle of the heart, and the water from the pericardium."

Dr Strood differs from all these conclusions. He considers that the death was not miraculously produced: such an opinion is contrary to the spirit and express words of Scripture. The death of Christ is always changed upon the Jews, and no intimation is given of what, would be a species of suicide or escape. Dr. Strood argues that it was not caused by the spear: the sacrificial narrative asserts the death; the best witness, St. John, a bystander, speaks of it as a positive fact; though one of the soldiers, as a case of so much importance and where his own life was at stake, made assurance doubly sure. And while Dr Strood admits that the death was caused by exhaustion. In the garden, indeed, Christ's agony was so excessive as to produce a bloody sweat—a physical phenomenon only indicated by the severest emotion, and then rarely. But Christ was supernaturally comforted; without which it is probable that he would have died. The sufferings the whole of the following scenes he displayed the greatest firmness, dignity, and calmness; there was nothing in them to produce an exhaustion that can rate so quickly in death; and the "loud voice" with which he twice inspirited before expiring, clearly indicates the absence of strength, not of depression. Neither on this nor on any other of the views would blood and water have flowed from the wound. Medical men would not have called water in the pericardium within the time; nor would it, under the circumstances, have been distinguishable from blood by the common observer.

"In the ordinary state of things, the quantity of water found in the pericardium after death is so minute, that in a case like that under consideration it would have been absolutely inappreciable. Haller states that a small quantity of water, not constituting a few drachms, has frequently been found in the pericardium of executed persons; but, except under very peculiar or morbid circumstances, John and Comparetti, John and Charles Bell, deny the occurrence altogether."

The slight discrepancy observable between writers on this subject may, as Kleinker has remarked, be referred to their having described the state of the pericardium under very different circumstances. Naturally it exhibits scarcely anything which deserves the name of liquid: but after some forms of violent death, more especially when attended with obstructed circulation, it may contain a little serum, either pure or mixed with blood. An effusion of the latter kind is said to have been noticed in stags killed after a hard chase; and in some rare instances of sudden death, occasioned by strong mental emotion, the pericardium has been found distended with blood; owing probably, as Marshall Hall suspected, to organic disease and the rupture of vessels, but in the statement of the Gruners, that after death accompanied with anguish the pericardium is full of water, there is no evidence.

"Whether, however, such conditions are of common occurrence or not, their occurrence at the death of Christ is disproved by the well-known facts of the case. Neither the period of three hours occupied by his peculiar mental suffering, nor that of six hours which comprised the entire crucifixion, were sufficient to occasion in a young and vigorous person such an effusion of blood or serum into the pectoral cavities as is here supposed. Had it really happened within so short a space of time, it would have produced symptoms of debility and suffocation quite incompatible with the intelligence, the possession of mind, and the loud and piercing exclamations which immediately preceded his death; and the manner of that death, instead of being sudden and unexpected, would have been slow and comparatively feeble. If possible, would such an effusion have occurred with the discharge of blood and water from the side of Christ, when afterwards pierced by the soldier's spear. As this remarkable fact was witnessed by the apostle John, a person of humble education, of peculiar simplicity of character, and the time of observation probably reduced to mere distance from the cross, whilst the soldiers were occupied in designating the crucified one by the customary sign that the discharge of blood and water must have been considerable, and the distinction between the two substances strongly marked. Such a circumstantial effusion would in that state or condition from subsequent solution, would not have presented this character; for it would neither have issued rapidly nor in sufficient quantity, nor would its distinction from ordinary blood have been so striking as to have attracted the attention of an unbiassed and somewhat distant spectator. Moreover, unless blood has been previously extravasated, little or none can by any kind of wound be extracted from a dead body, except by the action of gravity; the heart being usually empty, or of otherwise, devoid of power to propel the contents. This imperfect fact, overlooked by most other writers, was perceived and acknowledged by the Gruners; who nevertheless have failed to discover the true explanation, and were induced to adopt the inadmissible opinion that Christ was not actually dead when pierced by the soldier's spear, but merely in a faint and languid condition, which allowed the heart to act feebly, and so bring a small quantity of blood, not collected by the water, which they suppose had previously collected in the pericardium."

Neither of these theories, however, that have been, has yet to be sought; and, in Dr. Strood's view, it was literally a broken heart. Although this popular phrase is often used to denote mentally a protracted dying from depression, yet its terms are strictly correct; as is known instinctively or by consensual language in all ages and countries. Shakspeare attributes the death of Cæsar, not to the daggers of the conspirators, but the ingratitude of Brutus—"Brutus, thou art his mighty heart;" and the word of the poet exactly represents the thing. In cases of very violent emotion either of joy or grief, one of the ventricles of the heart is ruptured; death almost instantly ensues; and it is only under this predicament that the conditions of "the blood and water" are fulfilled.

"The immediate cause [of rupture of the heart] is a sudden and violent contraction of one of the ventricles, usually that on the left, on the column of blood thrown into it by a similar contraction of the corresponding auricle. Prevented from returning back by the intervening valve, and not finding a sufficient outlet forwards in the connected artery, the blood reacts against the ventricle itself, which is consequently torn open at the point of greatest distention, or least resistance, by the influence of its own reflected force. A quantity of blood is thereby discharged into the pericardium; and having no means of escape from that capsule, stops the circulation through the ventricle, and from without, and induces almost instantaneous death. In young and vigorous subjects, the blood thus collected in the pericardium sometimes flows into its ventricular pole, namely, a *pale watery liquid called serum, and a soft clotted substance of a deep red color termed crassamentum*, and, except under similar circumstances of extravasation, the distinct separation of the blood is seldom witnessed in the dead body. When, however, the action of the ventricle is less violent, its stroke of bursting under the continued injection from the auricle, it merely dilates; but, as, in consequence of this over-distention, the power of contraction is speedily destroyed, death takes place with equal certainty, although perhaps with less rapidity; and in this case, as well as in the former, the blood remaining within the heart has been found divided into serum and crassamentum.

"In exact conformity with the foregoing statement, Dr. Hope observes—'It is generally in the left ventricle that the rupture [of the heart] takes place; a circumstance which at first appears remarkable, since this ventricle is the stronger; but for the same reason it contracts more powerfully, and * * * it is only strong muscles which undergo rupture from the energy of their own contraction. Hence rupture of the auricles is much more rare than that of the ventricles. The exciting causes of rupture are generally considerable efforts, paroxysms of passion, external violence, falls, &c."

The question of the death of Christ in his human character is discussed in the first section at Dr. Strood's volume. It is followed by a section on the religious conclusions from the author's view. Into these our limits forbid our following him; but we may state generally, that, in his opinion, Christ's intense agony was the price of the redemption, and was not caused by the apprehension or actuality of physical suffering, which were less than he particularly supposed. "The interruption of the communion with God," as shown in the garden and the last exclamation on the cross, was the consequent pressure of the accumulated guilt of the human race upon Christ's mind, was the exciting cause of his rapid mental death. Such, in brief, is the sum of the theory in interesting, and suggests many reflections which cannot be indulged in here.

Choice Selections.

THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

And no one feels the death of a child as a mother feels it. Even the father cannot realize it thus. There is a vacancy in his home, and a heaviness in his heart, a sense of loss and bereavement that at set times comes round with its broken link; there are memories of endearment, a keen sense of loss, a void never-ceasing hopes, and a pain of wounded affection. But the mother feels that one has been taken away who was still closer to her heart. Here has been the office of constant nourishment, every gradation of feature has developed before her eyes. She has detected every new gleam of intelligence. She has seen the grand unfolding of every new soul. She has been the refuge of his fears; the supply of his wants. And every task of affection has woven a new link. He stands in the midst of her life, and when he dies a portion of her own life, as it were, dies. How can she give him up with all these memories? Where can they go? Can the heart that has nursed, revered and loved. When, after the labors of the day are over, they return to their humble and happy home, their fond eyes miss the little face, and the voice that was first to lisp and her bosom, that she has watched at burning sickness and in the midst of Chaos. Labor with them is pleasure, for its fruits are eaten by themselves, and the rod of the oppressor is unfelt and unknown.—*Fortune's Three Years' Wanderings in China.*

TRUE LOVE.

BY LOVELACE.

Tell me not, sweet, I am unkinde,
That from the nunnerie
Of thy chaste breaste and quiet mynde,
To warre and armes I flie.

True, a new mistresse now I chase,
The first foe in the field,
And with a stronger faith embrace,
A sword, a horse, a shield.

Yet this inconstancy is such,
As you too shall adore;
I could not love thee, deare, so much,
Lov'd I not honour more.

A MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE.—A remarkable story, vouched for as true, is told in a Glasgow paper:—

The Adelphi Theatre in that city was open, and the pleasant play of the "Battle of Sedgemoor" was in course of performance. A favorite actress, Mrs. De Bengh, was upon the stage, and was playing the characters, when a tall military man, in one of the stage boxes gazed wildly about him, and seeing Mrs. De Bengh, he at once knew her to be his wife, by Heavens! my Eliza!" Of course astonishment and excitement ensued, and an explanation took place, which resulted in the discovery that the gentleman was a Lieutenant Lewis, and that he was in truth the lady's husband. He had been on foreign service for many years, and was supposed accompanied by the lady's son, a fine fellow of two-and-twenty. Each believed the other dead, and the lady had married a Mr. De Bengh, who had been dead about eighteen months. Soon after this a most agreeable domestic party was formed, consisting of the two husbands and the lady, and happy pair united themselves again of the benefit of clergy, and no objections being made by the Church or State, those two persons whom the fortunes of war had put asunder, were remarried, in the presence of a large body of rejoicing friends.

FLUENCIES.—The Renaissance consider plumpness an essential point of female beauty; and the greatest compliment that can be paid to a Brazilian lady is to tell her that she grows fatter and fairer every day.

EXTRAORDINARY SAGACITY OF A CAT.

We have the following anecdote from an unquestionable source, and can vouch for the truth of the statement may be relied on:—

"A gentleman of this city had two cats upon his premises, related by the ties of mother and daughter—both of whom were blessed with a litter of kittens about the same time. A short time after the two mothers were observed sitting together in the shed, and intently eyeing each other, at length the mother and first child were missing. In a minutes time upon the second child the mother and daughter returned to her kittens, the only one having lived, and brought with them the other cat, which still crept her place. This kitten she placed directly before her mother, and then sat down not far from it. The parents looked again at each other for some time, when the elder retreated, leaving the kitten where the other had placed it.

"The mother again took her morning offerings and once more approached her companion, when the same ceremony was repeated with similar effect. Three times was this interval filled up by the cat, as if influenced by the acute appeal of the mother, took up the stranger kitten thus forced upon her charity, conveyed it to the shed, where her offerings were deposited, and, to all appearances, adopted it as her own.

"The practical cat, having seen the object of her solicitude provided for, retired slowly to her straw, where she was soon after taken with a fit and died. We leave it for naturalists to explain what the invalid cat was aware of her speedy dissolution or not, or whether what we call instinct, in the lower order of animals, does not occasionally approach very near to what is termed reason among the human species."—*New Haven Courier.*

OIL OF STONES.

The Boston Atlas has a curious account of a singular substance of peculiar properties, manufactured in France under this title. It was discovered several years since, and an interesting paper upon it it was read before the Institute. Since then the manufacture, far from being abandoned, as many supposed, has been silently undergoing improvements, and recently a company has been formed for its manufacture. It is now termed mineral oil, by means of new and very ingenious instruments of their own invention, they obtain an oil as transparent as the purest water. This remarkable liquid is said to have this great advantage, of not staining linen, even if dropped upon it, and is inviolable light by kindness and clearness of the flame. The company possesses in Autunnois inexhaustible beds of the stone, from which this oil is extracted, as well as several other productions, as paraffine, mineral tar, a new kind of manure, invaluable for exhausted land, and many others. However much the stone may be surprised, adds the journal from which we derive this information, at seeing a vile and despised rock thus yielding a variety of precious matters, there is no room for us to doubt the fact. It only proves that the science of chemistry is in its infancy, and that no one can assign any limits to its progress. When the first attempts were made to burn bituminous coal, what a howl of grief arose from the whole of England; and in the application to the generation of steam, or the height future in reserve for us by the discovery of the use of the new metals of Arnia more valuable to their proprietors, than the silver mines of both the Indies!

FROM THE METHODIST PROTESTANT.

THE FLOWER.

BY GRETTA.

Affectionately addressed to the friend who spoke to me about the death of her little summer child:

The came with every lovely thing,
With the sunlight bursts of Spring,
When the birds began to sing,
Our little church child.

When the low was laid the beneath,
And the flow was set to wreath,
In the long bright golden beam—
Our little church child.

Gaily laughed the children round,
Radiant was her glancing smile,
Joyous was each infant wile.

And we thought when we beat o'er her,
There was none so bright before her,—
Was it sinful to adore her,
Our little church child?

But when Autumn flowers were blowing,
And the gusty clouds were flying,
Drooping then I saw her lying,
Our little church child.

And when the lily's bloom was shed,
We laid her in its perfumed bed,
For she our loveliest flower was dead,
Our little church child.

Spring has all returned again,
With its gentle dew and rain,
But we look for her in vain,
Our little church child.

Far away in Heavenly bowers,
Glowing with immortal flowers,
Through eternal Summer hours,
Blooms our cherub child.

Baltimore, 1847.

RURAL POPULATION OF CHINA.

The farms are small, each consisting of from one to five acres; indeed, every cottager has his own little tea garden, the produce of which he sells, and wants of his family, and the surplus brings him in a few dollars, which are spent on the coarse articles of life. The same system is practised in every thing relating to Chinese agriculture. The whole family occupied themselves in the cultivation and managed upon the same plan. There are few sights more pleasing than a Chinese family of the humbler class engaged in gardening. Every grandfather, father, elder child, younger child, and even mother, all are in their youth and prime, while others are in their childhood, in the labors of a new field. He stands in the midst of it, bent down with age; but to the honor of the Chinese as a nation, be it always looked up to by all with pride and affection, and his advice is sought and followed, revered and loved. When, after the labors of the day are over, they return to their humble and happy home, their fare consists of rice, fish, and vegetables, which they enjoy with great zest, and are happy and contented. I really believe that there is no country in the world where the general total population are better off than they are in the north of China. Labor with them is pleasure, for its fruits are eaten by themselves, and the rod of the oppressor is unfelt and unknown.—*Fortune's Three Years' Wanderings in China.*

TRUE LOVE.

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MILK PAINT.

A foreign writer says:—"A paint has been used on the continent with success, which is cheaper than lime, that dries quicker than oil paint, and has no smell. It is made in the following manner: Put boiled skim milk into a tub, and add to every gallon, water to make it just thick enough to be brushed, like this mixture without adding more water, and stir in whiting until fluid will cease to disappear. It will serve as paint. It may be laid on with a brush with as much ease as varnish, and it dries very speedily. It must, however, be used the same day it is made, for if kept till next day it will be too thick: consequently no more must be mixed up at one time than can be laid on a day. It may be colored any of the colors, as yellow ochre, or red ochre, or umber, may be mixed with it in any proportion. Venetian blue would be objectionable at the time. Two coats of this paint will be sufficient, and when quite dry it may be polished with a piece of woollen cloth, or similar substance, and it will become as bright as varnish. It will only do for inside work; but it will last longer if sheltered even with white of egg after it has been polished."

SONG.

BY W. W. STORY.

Oh! heavy, heavy day!
Tremble like wind before some sway;
And bring her sweet returning?
Oh, weary, weary night!
When with thee take thy flight,
And bring another morning?

Oh, starr that goes the skies!
Ye shine not like her eyes,
Whose love is beaming!
Tears on, oh hateful day—
Yet gentle night, oh stay!
For she is coming.

In dreams she comes to me—
In dreams, her eyes I see—
And hear her voice's music,—
Then let my spirit sweep
To its perilous, deep!
While Love flies on before me.

The World Abroad.

ENGLAND AS SHE IS.

[The following able description of England as she is, from a New England correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, now travelling in Europe:]

Pray what constitutes a religious people? Surely if it be anything which concerns their happiness and general elevation, it behooves Great Britain to be very religious, for nothing forth for religion by Take, for instance, the Agricultural Laborers of Great Britain; the men and women whose toil would be regarded as the most beautiful pastime in the world, and every one of whom is entitled, therefore, according to the communist law of *quid pro quo*, to have a share in the cottage and garden; look at these laid-hearted people, and what are their conditions? Physically, they are worse off (I say it after abundant opportunity to judge) than the slaves of America; morally not intellectually, they are but little better; and socially they are almost as bad. Their average earnings do not exceed nine shillings (sterling) per week, I see hundreds of women hard at work in the fields of Scotland just now, who earn but a shilling a day, to do which some of them have to come a long barefoot journey from the Highlands. As for their social condition, a British farmer would be as much shocked at the idea of sitting at meat with one of his laborers as a Boston planter is with one of his slaves. Why? Because they are a set of beers. One sees the women here in Scotland bemaidens, shadows, burdens to the earth, in a desert's land wherein they are above the oxen and the mules, becoming a problem. The thing is as bad in England; and in Ireland worse. Their houses—that they must be called—are wretched hovels where a "menial man" would, in many instances, think twice before he entered to be better.

Then look at the Factory Operatives. Where will you find a more degraded looking class? Much the girls. Here they have their depositories. What a total want of self-respect! Follow them to their homes (if such they can rather be called) and see what they call, with an unconscious irony, their "houses,"—and then tell me what can be the religion of a community which leaves its wrestling millions in such a state? The streets of Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Bolton, Glasgow, Dundee—as soon as the sun sets—teem with prostitutes, and many of them operatives in factories. How different from Lowell, Manchester, (N. H.) Rostol, Nashua and Lawrence, where the very operatives are almost unanimously well clad, cleanly and chaste and how much of this state of things is directly attributable to the absence of religion or the means of secular education. During the last nine months I have been travelling over this realm, visiting many of its cities, towns and villages, and I know I do not exaggerate when I state that of poor, even the middling classes, not one in a million than the people of the most flourishing agricultural or manufacturing town in Great Britain. The sight of such a place, among the towns of America, would almost break your heart. You would, in such an instance, find a town whose professional men would exceed the number usually found in such communities; whose tradesmen would look with the same scorn upon its mechanics; whose notions of society would decipher itself according to the liveried servants would despise its agricultural laborers; and whose agricultural laborers